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AMENDS:
51-2a-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2007, Chapter 170
ENACTS:
51-2a-204 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
63J-9-101 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
63J-9-102 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
63J-9-201 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
63J-9-202 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
Ĥ→ [— 63J-9-203, Utah Code Annotated 1953] ←Ĥ
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section 51-2a-102 is amended to read:
51-2a-102. Definitions.
As used in this chapter:
(1) "Accounting reports" means an audit, a review, a compilation, or a fiscal report.
(2) "Audit" means an examination that:
(a) analyzes the accounts of all officers of the entity having responsibility for the care,
management, collection, or disbursement of money belonging to it or appropriated by law or
otherwise acquired for its use or benefit;
(b) is performed in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards,
or for nonprofit corporations described in Subsection (6)(f) in accordance with generally
accepted accounting principles and the Unified Chart of Accounts; and
(c) conforms to the uniform classification of accounts established or approved by the
state auditor or any other classification of accounts established by any federal government
agency.
(3) "Audit report" means:
(a) the financial statements presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting
principles;
(b) the auditor's opinion on the financial statements;
(c) a statement by the auditor expressing positive assurance of compliance with state
fiscal laws identified by the state auditor;

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57	(d) a copy of the auditor's letter to management that identifies any material weakness in
58	internal controls discovered by the auditor and other financial issues related to the expenditure
59	of funds received from federal, state, or local governments to be considered by management;
60	and
61	(e) management's response to the specific recommendations.
62	(4) "Compilation" means information presented in the form of financial statements
63	presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles that are the
64	representation of management without the accountant undertaking to express any assurances on
65	the statements.
66	(5) "Fiscal report" means providing information detailing revenues and expenditures of
67	all funds using forms provided by the state auditor.
68	(6) "Governing board" means:
69	(a) the governing board of each political subdivision;
70	(b) the governing board of each interlocal organization having the power to tax or to
71	expend public funds;
72	(c) the governing board of any local mental health authority established under the
73	authority of Title 62A, Chapter 15, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Act;
74	(d) the governing board of any substance abuse authority established under the
75	authority of Title 62A, Chapter 15, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Act;
76	(e) the governing board of any area agency established under the authority of Title
77	62A, Chapter 3, Aging and Adult Services;
78	(f) the governing board of any nonprofit corporation that receives:
79	(i) at least 50% of its funds from federal, state, and local government entities through
80	contracts; or
81	(ii) an amount from state entities that is equal to or exceeds the amount specified in
82	Subsection 51-2a-201(1) that would require an audit to be made by a competent certified public
83	accountant;
84	(g) the governing board of any other entity established by a local governmental unit
85	that receives tax exempt status for bonding or taxing purposes; and
86	(h) in municipalities organized under an optional form of municipal government, the
87	municipal legislative body.

88	(7) "Review" means performing inquiry and analytical procedures that provide the
89	accountant with a reasonable basis for expressing limited assurance that there are no material
90	modifications that should be made to the financial statements for them to be in conformity with
91	generally accepted accounting principles.
92	(8) "State entity" means a department, commission, board, council, agency, institution,
93	officer, corporation, fund, division, office, committee, authority, laboratory, library, unit,
94	bureau, panel, or other administrative unit of the state.
95	Section 2. Section 51-2a-204 is enacted to read:
96	51-2a-204. Grants to nonprofit corporations Reporting to the state auditor.
97	(1) A state entity that grants money to a nonprofit corporation shall enter into a written
98	agreement with the nonprofit corporation that requires the nonprofit corporation to:
99	(a) disclose whether:
100	(i) it met or exceeded the requirements listed in Subsection 51-2a-102(6)(f) in the
101	previous fiscal year of the nonprofit corporation; and
102	(ii) it anticipates meeting or exceeding the requirements listed in Subsection
103	51-2a-102(6)(f) in the fiscal year the grant is issued; and
104	(b) comply with the requirements of Title 63J, Chapter 9, Nonprofit Entity Receipt of
105	State Money Act.
106	(2) If the nonprofit corporation discloses to the state entity that it meets or exceeds the
107	requirements listed in Subsection 51-2a-102(6)(f) as described in Subsection (1), the state
108	entity shall notify the state auditor.
109	Section 3. Section 63J-9-101 is enacted to read:
110	CHAPTER 9. NONPROFIT ENTITY RECEIPT OF STATE MONEY ACT
111	Part 1. General Provisions
112	<u>63J-9-101.</u> Title.
113	This chapter is known as the "Nonprofit Entity Receipt of State Money Act."
114	Section 4. Section 63J-9-102 is enacted to read:
115	<u>63J-9-102.</u> Definitions.
116	As used in this chapter:
117	(1) "Bylaws" means the one or more codes of rules, other than the articles of
118	incorporation, adopted for the regulation or management of the affairs of a nonprofit entity

119	irrespective of the one or more names by which the codes of rules are designated.
120	(2) "Nonprofit entity" means an entity that:
121	(a) is operated primarily for a scientific purpose, educational purpose, religious
122	purpose, charitable purpose, or similar purpose in the public interest;
123	(b) is not organized primarily for profit; and
124	(c) no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder
125	or individual holding an interest in the entity.
126	(3) "State entity" means a department, commission, board, council, agency, institution,
127	officer, corporation, fund, division, office, committee, authority, laboratory, library, unit,
128	bureau, panel, or other administrative unit of the state.
129	(4) "State money" means money that is owned, held, or administered by a state entity
130	and derived from state fee or tax revenues.
131	Section 5. Section 63J-9-201 is enacted to read:
132	Part 2. Provision of State Money
133	63J-9-201. Conditions for providing state grant money to a nonprofit entity.
134	A state entity may not provide a nonprofit entity state money through a grant, including
135	a pass through funding grant, unless:
136	(1) the state entity enters into a written agreement with the nonprofit entity;
137	(2) the written agreement described in Subsection (1) requires the nonprofit entity to
138	provide the state entity an itemized report at least annually detailing the expenditure of the state
139	money;
140	(3) at the time of receipt of the state money the nonprofit entity has:
141	(a) bylaws that provide for:
142	(i) the financial oversight of the state money; and
143	(ii) compliance with state laws related to the state money;
144	(b) procedures for the governing board of the nonprofit entity to designate an
145	administrator who manages the state money; and
146	(c) procedures for the governing board to dismiss the administrator described by
147	Subsection (3)(b) $\hat{H} \rightarrow [;$
148	(4) before the state money is released to the nonprofit entity, the nonprofit entity
149	submits to the state entity:

150	(a) a form signed by the board members that certifies that the board members:
151	(i) have read and understand the nonprofit entity's bylaws; and
152	(ii) have had explained to them the benefit of insurance covering the activities of the
153	board; and
154	(b) (i) a form signed by the chief executive officer, executive director, or board
155	president that certifies that the board understands basic board responsibilities, including:
156	(A) determining the mission of the nonprofit entity;
157	(B) hiring and, if needed, dismissing the chief executive officer or executive director;
158	(C) planning and evaluating;
159	(D) recruiting and orienting new board members;
160	(E) assessing board performance;
161	(F) providing financial oversight;
162	(G) ensuring integrity and accountability; or
163	(II) ensuring adequate resources; or
164	(ii) a standard of ethics document adopted by the nonprofit entity $\leftarrow \hat{H}$.
165	Ĥ→ [Section 6. Section 63J-9-202 is enacted to read:
166	63J-9-202. Utah Public Finance Website reporting.
167	In accordance with 63A-3-402, a state entity shall report on the Utah Public Finance
168	Website the state money provided to a nonprofit entity in accordance with this part.] $\leftarrow \hat{H}$
169	Section $\hat{H} \rightarrow [7] \underline{6} \leftarrow \hat{H}$. Section $\hat{H} \rightarrow [3J-9 \cdot 6-203] \underline{63J-9-202} \leftarrow \hat{H}$ is enacted to read:
170	$\hat{H} \rightarrow [\underline{63J-9-203}] \ \underline{63J-9-202} \leftarrow \hat{H} \ \underline{.} \ \text{Nonprofit entity's return of state money.}$
171	The state entity that provides a nonprofit entity state money in accordance with Section
172	63J-9-201 may require the nonprofit entity to return to the state entity an amount of money that
173	is equal to the state money that is expended in violation of Section 63J-9-201 if the nonprofit
174	entity fails to comply with the written agreement, bylaws, and procedures required by Section
175	63J-9-201 during the time period that the nonprofit entity holds or expends the state money.